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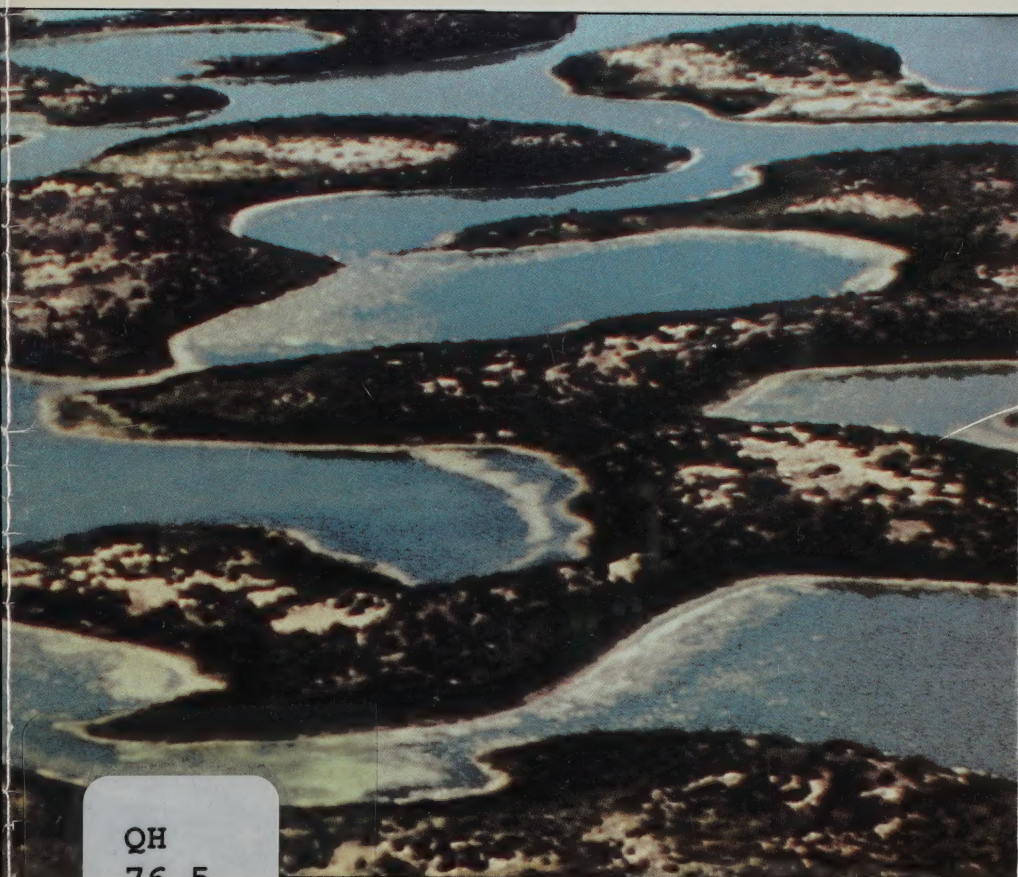
Lakeview District

April 1990

QH
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Warner Wetlands



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Shallow emergent marshes provide feeding areas for fish-eating birds such as these black-crowned night herons.



Heavy diverse cover along the water distribution ditches provides important nesting and brooding areas, as well as escape cover.



Long-billed curlews require short grass meadows for nesting. Management of some of the meadows would be specifically aimed at these needs.



White-faced ibis require dense stands of hardstem bulrush and cattails for nesting and partially flooded meadows for feeding.



Bare shorelines or mud and gravel flats are nesting habitat for some species, such as the American Avocet.

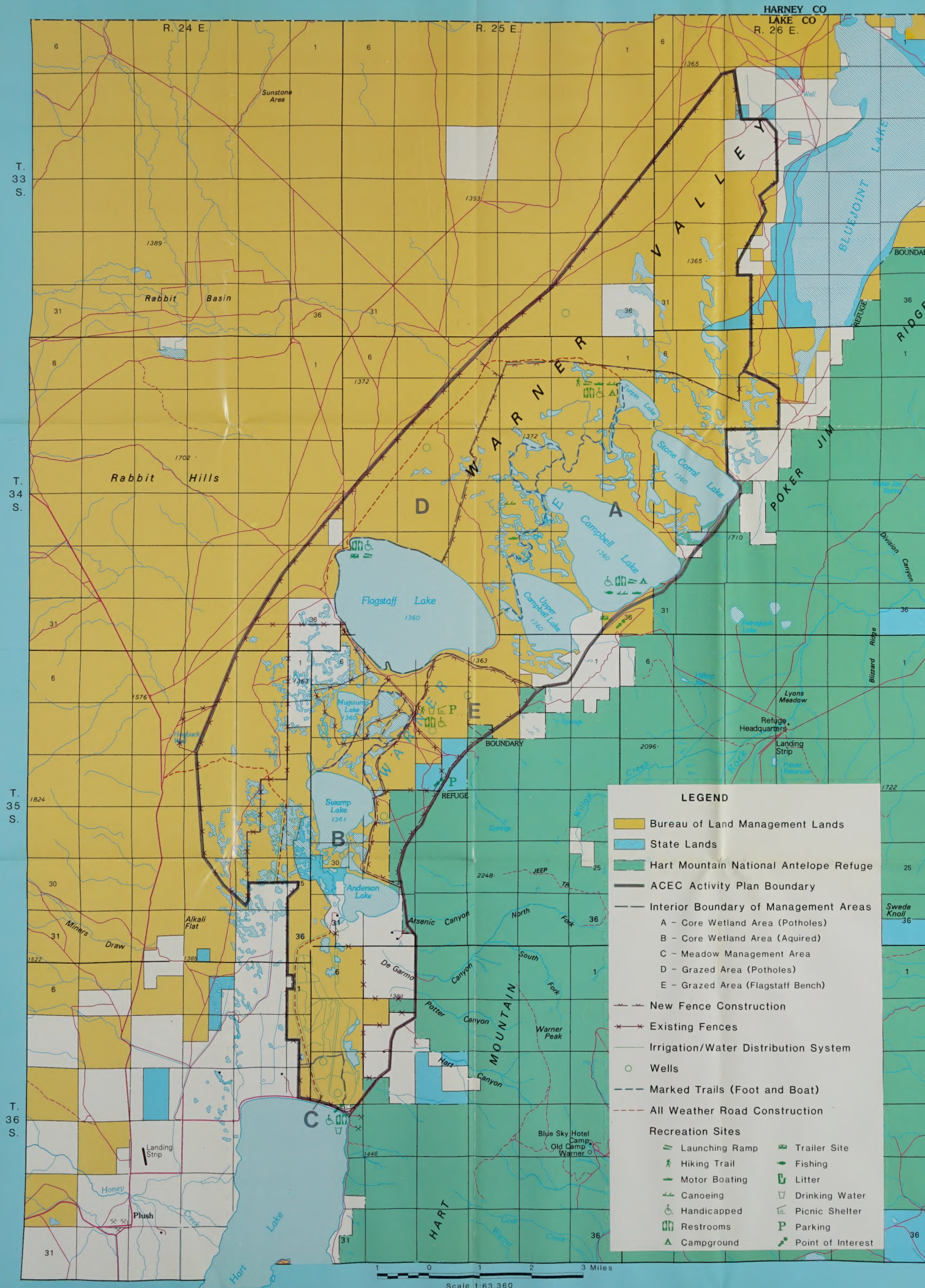


Dense cover near water, with regrowth and residual cover, is critical for cinnamon teal nesting.



Sandhill cranes require a mix of meadows and shallow emergent marshes for successful nesting.

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The Warner Wetlands were designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern on September 29, 1989 by the Warner Lakes Plan Amendment Decision. Designation was based on the unique wildlife, ecological, cultural and geological values present. Management goals and objectives were also set by the same Decision.

Warner Wetlands



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In addition to Recreation, the Warner Wetlands are valuable for educational and scientific uses. BLM and the University of Nevada, Reno have cooperated to inventory for cultural resources and test archaeological sites.



The picture above is derived from a military quality, false color, infrared, aerial photograph taken from a high elevation on June 1, 1987. This type of photograph makes wet areas stand out clearly and shows green vegetation as shades of red. For example, the geometric red shapes in the lower part of the picture are irrigated hay fields. The round circles are irrigated using a pivot. The timing of the photograph illustrates water levels near the end of the spring runoff, about 3 years after a peak in the wet cycle for the basin. The north end of Hart Lake appears at the bottom of the photograph and the lake furthest to the north is Bluejoint Lake. Each of the lakes is clearly defined except in the Swamp/Mugwump region where most of the area is flooded. Water flows from the bottom of the photograph (south) toward the top (north). Spots which are shaded pink appear throughout the acquired and potholes management areas, indicating green vegetation. The complexity of the channel and pothole system is illustrated by following the course water must take to fill the northern lakes. Comparison with the map to the left helps locate land features.

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